## AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 23, 2012

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2011–12 REGULAR SESSION

## ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 2617

## **Introduced by Assembly Member Blumenfield**

February 24, 2012

An act to add Section 48070.7 to the Education Code, relating to pupil retention *dropout recovery programs*.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2617, as amended, Blumenfield. Pupil retention: dropout *Dropout* recovery programs: funding report.

Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, on or before August 1, 2011, and annually thereafter, to submit to the Governor, the Legislature, and the State Board of Education a report called the Annual Report on Dropouts in California. Existing law requires, among other things, that the report contain specified information on dropout rates, graduation rates, and pupil promotion rates. Existing law states the intent of the Legislature that the report be usable by schools, school districts, policymakers, researchers, parents, and the public, for purposes of identifying and understanding trends, causal relations, early warning indicators, and potential points of intervention to address the high rate of dropouts in California.

This bill would require, on or before May 31, 2013, the Superintendent, in cooperation with the state board and the Legislative Analyst's Office, to publish, on or before May 31, 2013, a report and recommendations addressing the adequacy of funding for dropout recovery programs in California, as specified.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

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The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the 2 following:

- (a) The National Governor's Governors Association Center for Best Practices reviewed California and other state programs and concluded that "States have largely focused on dropout prevention because it is easier and cheaper to prevent students from leaving school than to bring a dropout back to school. Yet, no matter how effective a state's dropout prevention efforts, students invariably fall through the cracks."
- (b) The National—Governor's Governors Association study further found that quality alternatives to traditional comprehensive high schools are lacking and that there are too few financial incentives for dropout recovery.
- (c) Research demonstrates that dropout recovery high schools face added costs and a number of challenges in reengaging pupils, including:
- (1) Dropouts who reenter high school are significantly below grade level.
- (2) Reengagement into a high school setting can be difficult and take a significant amount of time.
- (3) Pupils typically have higher mobility and lower attendance rates.
- (4) Pupils who have dropped out are significantly more likely to drop out again.
- (d) Successful dropout recovery high schools utilize multiple strategies including lower pupil-teacher ratios, state-of-the-art technology, and career technical education to reach the variety of learning modalities of the population that they serve.
- (e) Incentives for dropout recovery programs would increase the number of pupils served and the recovery of high school dropouts could result in a significant return on the state's investment as evidenced by data from the Alliance for Excellent Education.
- 34 SEC. 2. Section 48070.7 is added to the Education Code, to 35 read:
- 48070.7. On or before May 31, 2013, the Superintendent, in cooperation with the state board and the Legislative Analyst's Office, shall examine the adequacy of funding for dropout recovery

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- 1 programs in California and publish a report with recommendations.
- 2 In preparing the report, the Superintendent shall review successful
- 3 dropout recovery programs in other states, including, but not
- 4 limited to, the Texas Dropout Recovery Pilot Program, the Texas
- 5 Optional Flexible School Day Program, and the Arizona dropout
- 6 recovery programs authorized by Section 15-901.06 of the Arizona
- 7 Revised Statutes. The report shall include all of the following:
  - (a) An inventory of existing dropout recovery programs.
    - (b) The effectiveness of these programs.

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- 10 (c) The funding streams used for purposes of these programs.
- 11 (d) The types of services that these programs provide.